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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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THE MOURNER'S REST.

There is an hour of peaceful rest,
To mourning wand'ers given;
There is a tear for souls distressed,
A balm for every wounded breast;
'Tis found alone in heaven.
There is a soft, a downy bed,
'Tis fair as breath of even,
A couch for weary mortals spread,
Where they may rest their aching head,
And find repose in heaven.
There is a home for weeping souls,
By sin and sorrow driven,
When lost 'd on life's tempestuous shoals,
Where storms arise and oceans roll,
And all is dark but heaven.
There faith lifts up the tearful eye,
The heart with anguish riven,
And views the tempest passing by,
The evening shadows quickly fly,
And all serene in heaven.
There fragrant flowers immortal bloom,
And joys supreme are given;
There rays divine dispel the gloom;
Beyond the confines of the tomb
Appears the dawn of heaven.
Where all the saints immortal sing,
And crowns of joy are given;
While all the harps a cheerful bring
Th' noblest songs to Christ their King,
When swallow'd up in heaven.

Selected for the Hillsborough Recorder.

LETTER VI.

The duty of all men to become rich.

ALL men.

Ma. Editor:—Riches are dangerous.

5. They afford opportunities and facilities of sinful enjoyment.

When riches are sought for and used for this object, they become dangerous in the extreme.

All excessive sensual indulgences come under the description which that univ-

ersal poet, Robert Burns, gives of one such sin.

I was the quantum of the sin,

The hazard of concealing;

But oh, it hardens all within,

And petrifies the feeling.

None are doomed, in this world, to a

greater excess of suffering and wretched-

ness, than those wealthy persons, who

seek, in the excess of sensual gratifica-

tion, that pure pleasure, which can be

found in the temperate and simple enjoy-

ment of moderate desire. The most aw-

ful instances of human depravity, as well

as the most hardened cases of human

wretchedness, may be found among the

rich sensualists. And, in most instances,

the hardness of heart, necessary to the

accomplishment of the cruel and

times which are perpetrated by such

persons, has been acquired in the pur-

suit of pleasure. The cruel murder of

John the Baptist shows this. Herod had

heard John gladly. And neither he, nor

Herodias, would ever have been capable

of having John beheaded, had not their

hearts been hardened by sensuality.

They had tried the lawful pleasures of

life, until they were weary of them. Yet

they were not happy and contented.

They had never sought for pleasure in

the sublime, elevated enjoyment of a

higher being. The love of God was not

in their hearts, and his fear was put from

them. Their hearts and their treasures were

worldly. All on earth must be tried.

Then rock and wealth gave them flatter-

ing, and they heeded not the censures of

those who despised the world. The

light was banished, truth stifled, and con-

science hushed. Gradually, insensibly,

they removed every barrier, broke through

every restraint, and laughed at every vir-

tue, indulged in every vice, until their

hearts acknowledged no rule but their

own gratification. Covetousness, like an

evil mother, seated by the side of a

sexual monster!

There are thousands now hastening to

the judgment, as well as thousands who

have already met their doom, with sins

of deep dye, who never were sensible

of the diabolical motives which really

"Whom none can love, whom none can thank,
Creation's blot, creation's blot."

But neither the sensualist, nor miser.

intended, at the commencement of his car-

eer, what he now finds himself to be.

They were capable of examining and un-

derstanding the truth. Their wandering

so far from it, shows another danger of

riches.

6. "The cares of this world, and the

deceitfulness of riches choke the word."

Matt. xiii. 22. We have cases of this re-

corded in Luke ix. 59-61. Jesus com-

manded a young man to follow him.

This, at that time, consisted in literally

forsaking all, and going with Jesus. He

did not refuse to obey. He intended to

do it. But see the deceitfulness of rich-

es. He began to think of home, and of

friends. And he thought he had a good

excuse for disobedience, at the present:

"Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my

father." Jesus replied: "Let the dead

bury their dead." Another man, who

seemed to have been listening to this con-

versation, was convinced that it was his

duty to follow Jesus: he volunteered to

do so: "Lord, I will follow thee; but let

me first go bid them farewell at home."

Jesus replied: "No man having put his

hand to the plough, and looking back, is

fit for the kingdom." He was not cruel,

nor unfeeling in refusing to comply with

the requests of these young men, but ac-

cording to principles of deepest wisdom and

compassion. He knew how it would be,

when again the softness and delicacy, the

pleasures and allurements of domestic life

entwined around their hearts. The word

would be choked. Even now, when un-

der the strong impressions of truth, they

began to make excuse. What would be

the result, when away from it, and press-

ed by the remonstrances of dear friends,

and the comforts and sympathies of home?

They would return no more with him.

Many, like these, hear the truth, be-

come convinced of their duty, and intend

to obey it. Do it now, is the command.

Lord, we will, but suffer us first, is the

reply. Probably none, but the most hard-

ened, ever hear the truth preached in

simplicity and love, without intending to

obey it. But how soon are all these im-

pressions gone. The duties and engage-

ments of the world are plead as good ex-

cuses for procrastination. The cares of

the world, and the deceitfulness of rich-

es, choke the word. Numerous engage-

ments, heavy claims, perplexing transac-

tions, pressing calls, promising prospects

of gain, urge on the reply: Suffer me first.

And the world is not gained, and the soul

is lost! Is it not true?

There are so many improper motives

and views influencing many on the sub-

ject of riches, that they seem determined,

at all hazards, to obtain them. And

when lawful means are too slow, dishonest

measures, promising a more speedy

attainment of their end, are used. Hence

another danger connected with riches.

G.

Internal Improvement

Convention.

(Continued)

Thursday, December 13.

Convention met according to adjourn-

ment.

The following delegates appeared and

took their seats: Dennis Hearty, of Or-

ange; Col. Wm. Roberts of Granville;

James Allen of Berne.

Mr. Avery offered the following reso-

lution, which, on his motion, was referred

to the committee of three, of which

dit to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road

company to the amount of \$500,000.

According to the last estimate of the

cost of this road, the company's present

capital being increased by this loan, will

make a sum sufficient to complete the

work, lacking between one and two hun-

dred thousand dollars.

2. They have recommended the im-

mediate payment of the state's 4th quar-

ter of subscription to the Wilmington and

Raleigh Rail Road Company, \$150,000.

3. They have recommended the open-

ing of Roanoke Inlet. The cost of this

work has been variously estimated. H.

Fulton, in 1819 and 1820, surveyed and

estimated the work, and reported to the

board of internal improvements that, if

done in the best manner, with stone, the

expenditure would be \$2,363,000.

If done with wood, the expenditure

would be 1,206,300.

It is stated to your committee, that this

work has been estimated by the United

States Engineer at much less, to wit, for

about \$800,000.

The report of Mr. Fulton is herewith

filed: that of Mr. Bache, the other en-

gineer, is not in possession of your com-

mittee, nor in their immediate control.

4. They have recommended the con-

struction of a rail road from Beaufort Har-

bor to intersect the Wilmington and Ra-

leigh rail road. Your committee have

had no survey and estimates to refer to,

but it is conjectured that such a rail way

will cost one million or one million and

a half of dollars. It may be more or less;

for it is impossible to arrive at any satis-

factory certainty upon mere conjecture.

The committee, however, put it as above

stated, at the sum of \$1,000,000 or \$1,

500,000.

5. They have also recommended the

construction of a rail way from Yadkin

river to some point on the Cape Fear at

or near Fayetteville. This work will

cost \$2,000,000.

Major McNeill, one of the first en-

gineers in the United States, has lately

surveyed this route, and estimated the cost

of the work. That report is now in the

possession of your committee. Much confidence is to be

placed in it, and he values the cost at two

millions, if the work be done in the best

manner, and with durable materials, and

affirms it is the best economy to adopt

that mode of construction at the outset.

The committee have taken and report his

highest estimate, believing that it is the

safest plan.

The aggregate cost of these, and the

proportions in each which it is proposed

to advise the state to take, may be easily

ascertained by each member for himself.

The following works are recommended

by the committee of thirteen by the

designation of minor works, to wit:

1. A rail road from Raleigh and Fayette-

ville. We conjecture that it would

cost at least \$1,200,000.

2. A rail road from Waynesborough to

Raleigh. We conjecture that it would

cost at least \$1,000,000.

A survey of Neuse river. Probable

cost about \$5,000.

The committee report the following

statement of the stocks and funds belong-

ing to the state. The general correctness

of it may be relied on; though in no short

time it is impossible to make it precisely

accurate.

STOCKS.

The State owns in Bank of the State, \$500,000.

state, and the probable costs of the

schemes proposed by the committee of

thirteen, and the resolutions offered by

Hon. Mr. Saunders—Mr. Gaston in the

Chair; and after some time spent therein,

on motion of Mr. Henry, the committee

rose, reported progress, and asked leave

to sit again at four o'clock. Leave grant-

ed.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

P. H. Mangum, one of the delegates

from Orange, appeared and took his seat.

The convention, after a report of pro-

gress, went again into committee of the

whole, upon the report of the committee

of thirteen; and after some time spent

thereon, on motion of Mr. Jones, the com-

mittee rose, reported progress, and asked

leave to sit again. Leave granted.

On motion, the convention adjourned

until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Friday, 10 o'clock.

Convention met according to adjourn-

ment.

Mr. Lippitt offered to the convention

information in regard to the Port of Wil-

mington and sundry certificates in rela-

tion to the bar below Wilmington; which

communications were read.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Bryan, the

convention again resolved itself into com-

mittee of the whole. Mr. Gaston in the

chair; and after some time spent therein,

on motion of Gen. Cook, the committee

rose, reported progress, and asked leave

to sit again; which was granted.

On motion of Mr. Henry, the conven-

tion adjourned until three o'clock.

THREE O'CLOCK.

Dr. Freeman, a delegate from the coun-

ty of Beaufort, appeared and took his

seat.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, the con-

vention again resolved into committee of

the whole. Mr. Gaston in the chair, and

took up the report of the committee of

thirteen; and after a consideration of the

subject, on motion of Mr. Bryan, the

committee rose, the President resumed

his seat, and the chairman of the com-

mittee reported that the committee had

passed the following resolutions, which

were introduced by Hon. R. M. Saunders:

1. Resolved, That the convention con-

curs in the report of their committee, that

the several works of improvement therein

debts to them. We have worn, and eaten and drunk the produce of their industry, too much of all persons—but that is our fault—not theirs. We may take less hereafter, but the country is dishonored unless we discharge that debt to the uttermost farthing."

For this purpose—the early and total discharge of our debt to foreigners—the whole power of the Bank of the United States was devoted. In such a crisis it was evident that if resort was had to rigid curtailments, the ability to pay would be proportionally diminished; while the only true system was, to keep the country as much as possible consistent with its safety, so as to enable the debtors to collect their resources for the discharge of their debts. For the same purpose the bank, though entirely out of its course of business, and in some degree of collision with its own exclusive interests, assumed an active agency in collecting the debts of the Bank of England, gave every facility for the recovery of all debts, and stimulated our countrymen to this duty by earnest and constant appeals to their honor and their true interests. With what a generous emotion that appeal was answered you all know—for it touched a chord which lies deep in all American hearts. If the universal distress which pervaded the community could not be witnessed without a painful sympathy, its melancholy was redoubled by the high and noble spirit which it roused throughout the country. For never, on its most glorious fields of battle, was there displayed a more lofty sentiment of honor and courage than then exhibited. The honest payment of debt—the homely duty of private life—was elevated by its universality into a sentiment of national honor—as the whole country in mass pressed forward to its performance, as to some sacred and patriotic obligation. Whatever could be paid, was paid instantly and cheerfully; what it was impossible to pay at once, was secured with ample interest for the delay, with an utter abandonment of mere selfishness, and a disregard of any pecuniary sacrifice necessary to fulfill their engagements. Accordingly the manner in which the United States have settled their immense commercial debt to Europe is a lasting monument of their integrity. No country could have better performed its duty. Even in the calmest moments of prosperity such a settlement could scarcely be imagined as was accomplished amidst the general wreck and confusion of all its great interests with which the country was afflicted. The consequence is that the general credit of the country never stood higher than at this moment; for it has now earned a distinction entirely exclusive and characteristic—that while the Government of the United States is the only Government on earth that has ever paid to the last cent its national debt, the people of the United States have discharged their private engagements with an unexampled fidelity; a civil glory this, worth a thousand victories.

In the midst of these troubles the character of our institutions was threatened by a combination of politicians in Pennsylvania, who endeavored to establish, as the basis of American legislation, that a charter or other engagement made by any State Legislature was liable to be annulled by any subsequent legislature—and still more egregiously by any political meeting called a convention—which is only another form of extraordinary legislation—and an attempt was announced to carry that dogma into effect at a convention then approaching. The assertion of such a right by the State Government to annul all its engagements to foreigners put forth at a moment when the country was laboring under a temporary inability to pay its debts, was calculated to destroy all confidence in the integrity of our American institutions, and I therefore said to you in my letter, "This must not be. It must be decided whether this Pennsylvania of ours is a virtuous community or a mere society of plunderers—nor will the honor of the state be relieved until the convention adopt some solemn declaration that there is no power in this nation capable of violating the sacred engagements of the state authorities. That should be done, and if any efforts of time may avail, that shall be done, for the honor of this state, for the character of her sister states, and for the stability of our popular institutions."

Accordingly, when the convention met, one of its most decided acts was the following resolution, passed on the 21st of November, 1837.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a charter duly granted under an act of Assembly, to a bank or other private corporation, is, when accepted, a contract with parties to whom the grant is made; and if such charter be unduly granted or subsequently misused, it may be annulled by the judgment of a Court of Justice in due course of law; and not otherwise, unless in pursuance of a power expressly reserved in the charter."

The obligation of the State Legislatures to fulfill all their engagements made with foreigners—and the anxiety of individuals to pay their foreign debts, being thus established, the next care was to enable both to comply with their contracts at as little sacrifice as possible. It was due to foreigners that every debt should be paid—it was due to ourselves to make the most of our own resources in the settlement. Now these resources consisted mainly in the public securities, and the staple productions of the country. The sale of suspension would of course sink both to the lowest point of depression, and it seemed expedient to save them from sacrifice by two measures applicable to each.

security more safe than the pecuniary engagements of the states. They have a most luxuriant soil—valuable products—infinite natural advantages—untiring industry in developing them. They have every thing but money—and for that they are able to pay, and willing to pay much more than the less productive industry of Europe can afford to pay. Their loans, too, instead of being wasted in wars and extravagance, go to the direct improvement of the borrowing States;—so that there can be no better application of the means of any European capitalist than to double his income by American investments. Yet all these require knowledge—local information—the means of exciting confidence;—and it was thought most expedient to establish an American agency in London, as the common centre and the general support of all American securities,—where, in addition to the appropriate business of the Bank itself, all the public and corporate stocks of the States might find shelter and protection.

In like manner the derangement of the currency placed the staples of the South entirely at the mercy of the foreign purchaser, who could have dictated the terms of sale to the prostrated planter. It was thought proper to avert that evil by employing a large portion of the capital of the Bank in making advances on Southern produce. This had two effects—the first was to provide remittances to pay its own bonds in England, issued to the New York merchants in their extreme distress, for as the Bank could not of course purchase these staples, it made advances upon them in the South, receiving in exchange bills on Europe. The second effect was to introduce into the market a new competition, and thus prevent the unconditional subjection of the planter to the foreign purchaser. These advances were made, not as in past years on the mere personal security of the merchants,—which the confusion of all private credit would have rendered too hazardous,—but on the actual shipment of the produce to an American house in England, willing and able to protect American property from the reckless waste with which it has been too often thrown into the market, with an entire disregard of all American interests.

The combination of these causes—the application of capital on this side and the prudent reserve on the other—have saved to the planting interest an amount which it is difficult to estimate below ten or fifteen millions of dollars. I believe, too, that nearly one-half of the commercial debt of the country to Europe has been paid by the mere difference between the actual sales of the securities and staples—and the prices they would have realized had they been thrown unprotected into the hands of Europeans. These measures were essentially of a temporary nature—they were measures of emergency adopted in the midst of a public calamity, and to be discontinued when the necessity which caused them. As soon, therefore, as the capital and industry of the country had time to subside into their accustomed channels, these operations were relinquished, and now they have totally and finally ceased.

III. During these movements it became important to understand distinctly the course of the Government. In my letter to you of the 5th of April last, I stated my "conviction that there could be no safe or permanent resumption of specie payments by the Banks until the policy of the Government towards them was changed." This change was soon and happily made. On the 30th of May the Sigsbee Circular, requiring payments in coin in the Land Offices, was repealed by Congress. On the 25th of June the bill called the Sub-Treasury, requiring coin in all payments to the Government, was passed. In the month of July the Government agreed to receive an anticipated payment of the bonds of the Bank to the amount of between four and five millions of dollars in a credit to the Treasurer on the books of the Bank—and arrangements were made for the more distant public disbursements in the notes of the Bank. These arrangements, as honorable to the Executive officers, as they were beneficial to the public service, brought the Government into efficient co-operation for the re-establishment of the currency, and opened the way to a resumption of specie payments. This resumption, accordingly, took place throughout the middle States on the 13th of August, and in many of the Southern and Western States soon after.

V. It remained only to aid some of the Southwestern States for the same object. Their setting in, extending their public and private improvements had made them debtor States, and depreciated their currency by its excess. But they had abundant resources, and perfect willingness, to pay—and all that was needed seemed to be a longer period to recruit their exhausted means—so as to derive from the approaching crops, by a short anticipation, ability to meet their engagements. The Bank of the United States has used its utmost endeavors for that purpose, by making advances to the amount of many millions to the Banks in those States; all of whom will it be presumed, by the month of January, resume specie payments, and thus complete the circle of redemption throughout the whole Union.

And now, upon reviewing the events which followed the suspension, it is a source of great gratification to see that all that was designed to do has been done. It was proposed to protect the character of the country from the first shock of the suspension—to effect the honorable discharge of our foreign debt with the least sacrifice of the property of the debtors—to vindicate the good faith of the State Legislatures—to discourage all premature

attempts to resume—but, by a cautious delay for those States which were less prepared, accomplish a universal resumption. All these are done, and the troubles of the country have happily ceased.

Of the future, it is difficult to speak; but in that future the Bank of the United States will no longer occupy its past position. The Bank of the United States had ceased to be a national institution in 1836, and was preparing to occupy its new place as a State Bank, when the troubles of 1837 forced it in some degree back into its old position; and it then devoted all its power to assist in carrying the country unharmed through its recent troubles. Having done this, its extraordinary duties ceased. For the future, it abdicates this involuntary power. It has no longer any responsibility to the Union. It has no longer any controversies with the Government of the Union. It now desires only repose, and it will take its rank hereafter, as a simple State Institution, devoted exclusively to its own special concerns.

I rejoice, too, that this new position of the Bank absolves me from many cares and duties. In the general confusion of public affairs during the last two years, it has been my lot to be more prominent than my own inclination prompted, and often to assume a station which would have better suited others. But public calamities justify the apparent forwardness they require,—as great dangers are best met by defying them. My task is now ended—and I gladly withdraw from these responsibilities, carrying with me the only satisfaction I ever sought in them,—the consciousness of having done my duty to the country as a good citizen.

With great regard, yours, &c.

N. BIDDLE.

N. Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, December 18

The Senate took up the resolution in favor of the Roanoke Navigation Company, in committee of the whole. Mr. Wilcox in the chair; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and reported the resolution to the Senate, without amendment, and recommended its passage. The resolution was then read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House then resolved itself again into committee, on Mr. Rayner's resolutions. Mr. Eaton, of Warren, took the floor; and spoke for more than an hour in opposition to the resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Caldwell of Rockingham, on the same side, who was replied to in a humorous strain by Mr. H. C. Jones. Some sharp shooting then took place between Messrs. Rayner and Whitaker, and Messrs. Boyden of Surry, and Caldwell of Mecklenburg; after which, on motion of Mr. Hoke, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 19.

The bill to establish the county of Cleveland, was rejected—yeas 21, nays 27.

The bill to amend the militia laws of this state, was amended on the motions of Mr. Dockery and Mr. Reid, read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole, on Mr. Rayner's resolutions, when Mr. Hoke took the floor in opposition to them. After speaking with great animation for nearly two hours, he gave way for a motion that the committee rise, without having finished what he had to say.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 20.

Mr. Carson, from the committee on Weights and Measures, reported a bill concerning weights and measures adopted by resolution of Congress as standards throughout the United States; which was read the first time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The engrossed bill to amend the militia laws of the state passed its first reading.

The bill to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company was amended, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker laid before the House the memorial of the late Internal Improvement Convention, held in this city, which was sent to the Senate with a proposition that it be referred to the standing committees on internal improvement of each house, and be printed, ten copies for each member.

IN SENATE.

Friday, December 21.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was rejected on its second reading; but was subsequently reconsidered, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes, was postponed indefinitely.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House, on motion of Mr. Rayner resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions heretofore submitted by him.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Burke, the committee rose, and reported the resolutions to the House without amendment. Mr. Hoke then concluded his speech, begun in committee of the whole. The question being on the adoption of the resolutions,

Mr. Hoke moved to amend the fifth in the series, (which proposes a division of

the proceeds of the Public Lands) by adding the following: "Provided, nevertheless, that the said distribution should not render necessary an increase of the taxes or tariff."

Messrs. Rayner, Boyden and Waddell appealed to the party with which they acted, to vote down any and every amendment offered. If gentlemen, said they, desire an expression of opinion on any subject, let them bring forward a substantive proposition, and we will meet them.

The question was then put, and the amendment rejected.

Mr. Hoke moved to amend the resolutions, by inserting the following as a distinct resolution between the 3rd and 4th, viz:

Resolved that the public revenue is collected from the people for the support of the government, and not for the accommodation of banks, and the public funds ought not to be loaned out and used by banks.

Mr. Paine commenced a speech against the amendment, but occasionally wandering into a discussion of the merits of the subject, he was repeatedly interrupted by questions of order, and finally took his seat.

The question on the adoption of this resolution was decided in the negative, 63 to 56. As this was, uniformly, the state of the vote on every subsequent test proposition, we here insert the yeas and nays, and refer the reader to them, to ascertain how individual members voted on each distinct proposition.

For the amendment—Messrs. Amis, Baker, Barksdale, Barnes, Bedford, James Blount, Boger, Braswell, Brogden, Bryan, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Chambers, Daniel, Davis, Eaton, C. Erwin, Gaynor, Hester, Hoke, Holland, Hollingsworth, Howerton, Jarman, Robt. Jones, Kellan, Larkins, Mangum, Massey, J. T. Miller, Munday, M'Neill, Nye, Orr, Perkins, Pollock, Rand, J. R. Rayner, Reid, Robbuck, Siler, Sims, Sloan, Stoddard, Stallings, Stockard, Sullivan, Taylor, Tomlinson, Trolinger, Tuton, Walker, Whitaker, Wilcox, S. A. Williams, Wm. P. Williams, Wilcox, Baker—56.

Against the Amendment—Messrs. Beall, Bell, Blacklock, William A. Blount, Bond, Boyden, Brittain, Brumwell, Burgess, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, Clement, Covington, Crawford, Doak, Dunlap, Ellington, Edward J. Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Foreman, Gilliam, Gorham, Guthrie, Gayther, Harris, Hill, Huggins, Hyman, H. C. Jones, Keener, Lane, Lindsay, Matthews, William J. T. Miller, Elsha P. Miller, Mills, McCleese, McLaughlin, McWilliams, Oglesby, Paine, Patton, Peden, Pemberton, Petty, Puryear, Proctor, K. Rayner, Roberts, Rush, Smith, David Thomas, George Thomas, Underwood, Waddell, Wadsworth, James Williams, Wilson, Winston and Young—63.

Mr. Hoke moved further to amend the resolutions, by adding to the first in the series (which condemns the expunging act) the following: "Provided we do not mean hereby to condemn the patriotic efforts of our late President against the United States Bank."

Mr. Gilliam said it was known to his friends, generally, that he was opposed, on constitutional grounds, to a Bank of the United States, but he should choose his own time and mode for making a declaration of his principles. He would not be forced into it by any such system of guerrilla warfare, as the gentleman from Lincoln seemed disposed to pursue. He should vote against the amendment.

Mr. Hoke replied, very good naturally, that his amendment could not be more unpalatable to the gentleman from Granville, than the resolutions were to him self; and as he could not vote for them in their present shape, he was desirous of making them as little objectionable as possible.

The amendment was rejected, 63 to 56. Mr. Caldwell moved to add to the 8th resolution (which states that our Senators will represent the wishes of a majority of the people by voting to carry out the foregoing resolutions) the following: "And our Senators are hereby instructed so to do."

Mr. C. said, if the whigs meant to instruct, why not do so in plain terms.

Mr. Roberts replied, there was no necessity for it, for the gentleman himself (Mr. Caldwell) had stated in his speech, a day or two since, that the resolutions were so framed as to have all the binding force of instructions.

The question on the adoption of this amendment was decided in the negative, 64 to 54. [The difference in the votes was occasioned by the temporary absence of Mr. Wm. P. Williams, and by Mr. Whitaker, of Halifax (Van) voting with the Whigs.]

Mr. Reid offered the following amendment, to come in at the end of the 8th resolution: "Provided we do not intend to take from our Senators the right of independent thought and action concerning the above measures." Rejected, 63 to 59.

The question being stated to be on the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Bedford called for a division of the question, and moved that the question be taken on each resolution separately; which was agreed to.

Mr. Bedford took the occasion to give his reasons for voting on the resolutions as he should, and expressed a confident belief that his constituents would sustain him.

The question on the adoption of the first resolution (which condemns the expunging) was decided in the affirmative, 63 to 56.

The question on the second (which declares that the Senators of the United States ought to pass resolutions, condemn

natory of the act.) was also decided in the affirmative, 63 to 50.

The 3d resolution (which denounces the sub-treasury *totis viribus*) was also carried, 63 to 55—Mr. Taylor of Nash being absent.

Mr. Orr called for a division of the question on the 4th resolution. That part of it which declares "that the Public Lands are the common property of all the states," was adopted unanimously. The last branch of the resolution, (condemning the pre-emption act) was adopted, 70 to 48—the following Administration men voting for it, viz: Messrs. Amis, Bedford, Hester, Reid, Siler, Stockard, Tomlinson and Trolinger.

The 5th resolution (declaring that the proceeds of the Public Lands should be divided among the several states according to the Federal population), was adopted, 67 to 52—Messrs. Bedford, Siler, Stockard and Trolinger (Admin.) voting for it.

The 6th resolution (denouncing the extravagance of the Administration) was adopted, 64 to 55—Mr. Hester (Admin.) voting in the affirmative.

The 7th resolution (declaring that executive patronage should be abridged) was carried in the affirmative, 66 to 52—Messrs. Bedford, Siler, and Whitaker voting in the affirmative.

The 8th resolution (declaring that our senators will represent the wishes of the people by voting to carry out these resolutions) was adopted, 63 to 56.

The 9th resolution (directing the Governor to forward the resolutions) was adopted, 63 to 56.

The whole having been thus adopted, Mr. Rayner moved to adjourn, it being about 4 o'clock. Mr. Ford Taylor called for the yeas and nays. They were ordered, and stood 65 to 36. So the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, December 22.

Mr. Morehead, from the judiciary committee, to whom a resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill to suppress the practice of wearing arms concealed about the person of individuals. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Biddle, from the select committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill appropriating \$75,000 to finish the Capitol. The bill was read first time, and the report was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Siler, from the committee on Cherokee Lands, reported a bill prescribing the mode of an additional survey and sale of the Cherokee lands; which was read the first time and passed.

The engrossed resolution acquitting delinquent sheriffs in making returns of votes for Governor, was adopted and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to report an amendment to the 45th section of the revenue laws relative to the double taxes collected by sheriffs.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Western Steam-boat Company, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 24.

Mr. Cherry presented a bill to authorize the business of banking, which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. (It authorizes banking on principles similar to those of the free banking law of New York.)

The resolutions from the Commons, condemning the course of our Senators in Congress, were read the first time, passed and laid on the table, with the understanding that they will be taken up again on Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hill called up for consideration the Land Resolutions submitted by him some days since. Mr. Cardwell moved to strike out the whole resolutions and insert a set also submitted by him early in the session.

Mr. Gilliam demanded a division of the question and the question being first put on striking out, it was decided in the negative—56 to 39.

Mr. K. Rayner moved to amend the resolution by inserting between the 2d and 3d resolution the following, viz:

Resolved, That this General Assembly do condemn in the most decided manner, the bill now before Congress proposing to graduate the price of the Public Lands, as an attempt in disguise to evade them to the states in which they lie, at a mere nominal price.

The question on the adoption of this amendment was decided in the affirmative, 70 to 23.

Mr. K. Rayner moved further to amend the resolutions by adding the following: "And to vote against the bill now before Congress proposing to graduate the price of the same."

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective bodies."

These amendments were agreed to, and the resolutions, as amended, were passed, 63 to 31, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Beall, Bedford, Bell, Blacklock, James Blount, W. A. Blount, Boyden, Brittain, Brumwell, Burgess, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, Clement, Covington, Crawford, Doak, Dunlap, E. J. Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Foreman, Gilliam, Gorham, Guthrie, Gayther, Harris, Hill, Huggins, Hyman, H. C. Jones, Lane, Lindsay, Massey, Matthews, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, McCleese, McLaughlin, McLaughlin, McWilliams, McNeill, Paine, Patton, Peden, Pemberton, Petty, Puryear, Proctor, Reid, Kenneth, Rayner, Roberts, Rush, Siler,

Smith, George Thomas, Tuton, Wadsworth, James Williams, W. P. Williams, Wilson, Young—63.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Barksdale, Barnes, Braswell, Brogden, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Daniel, Davis, Caleb Erwin, Gwynn, Holland, Howerton, J. T. Miller, Munday, Nye, Orr, Perkins, James R. Rayner, Robbuck, Sims, Sloan, Stallings, Stockard, Walker, Whitaker, Wilcox—31.

The resolutions, as adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence, are as follows:

Resolved, That each of the United States, being a party to the national compact, possess an interest in the public land proportioned to the federal population of each, or, in the usual respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure.

Resolved, That those states, in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of the public domain for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in behalf of other states.

Resolved, That this General Assembly do condemn, in the most decided manner, the bill now before Congress, proposing to graduate the price of the public lands; as an attempt in disguise to evade them to the states in which they lie, at a mere nominal price.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to urge the claims of the state of North Carolina to her portion of the public lands, and to vote against the bill now before Congress, proposing to graduate the price of the same.

Resolved, That his excellency, the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, December 25.

The engrossed bill to establish the county of Henderson, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled, and is therefore a law.

Mr. Davidson, from the committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject, reported a bill to secure a home-learned freehold to the citizens of North Carolina; which was read first time, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Greensborough Female College was read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 26.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, a resolution proposing to adjourn on the 7th of January, was adopted and sent to the Commons for concurrence.

The bill to prevent betting on elections, was rejected, 25 to 20.

Mr. Shepard, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the memorial of the internal improvement Convention, made an able and impressive report thereon, accompanied by certain resolutions, which it is deemed unnecessary to publish, they being exactly similar in their recommendations, to those reported by Mr. Hill, in the Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. H. C. Jones, from the committee on public printing, made a detailed report on the subject, accompanied by a bill to authorize the appointment of a public printer. (Amends the existing laws, so as to restore the office of public printer, prescribing the prices to be paid for the work.) Read first time.

Mr. Hill, from the committee on internal improvements, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient for the state to guarantee a loan, to be effected by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, upon such security as will indemnify the state from any loss from such guarantee.

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvement be instructed to report a bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the state to four-fifths of the capital stock of the Everettville and York Rail Road Company; Provided, that the capital stock shall not exceed two millions of dollars; And Provided further, that the remainder of the stock be subscribed for and secured by individuals.

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvement be instructed to pay over immediately the fourth installment of the state's subscription to the capital stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvement be instructed to report a bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the state to three-fifths of the capital stock of the Roanoke Inlet Company; Provided, that the balance of said stock is taken and secured by individual subscribers, and provided further, that the whole amount of said capital stock shall not exceed \$1,250,000.

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvement be instructed to introduce a bill authorizing the survey of a route for a McAdamized Turnpike road from Raleigh to Greensborough, via Hillsborough.

Resolved, That it is expedient for the state to authorize a loan for \$2,000,000 to carry into effect the above objects, and that the committee on internal improvement be instructed to report a bill for this purpose.

The foregoing resolutions were read and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 27.

Mr. Cherry, from the committee on education, reported a bill to divide the counties into school districts, and for other purposes, with the view of establishing common schools; which passed its first reading and was ordered to be printed.

The senate then took up for consideration the engrossed resolutions, condemning the course of our senators in Congress, which was read the second time, and after considerable discussion, with amendments, was passed, 25 to 23. The resolutions were again taken up. Mr. Edwards moved to strike out of the first resolution the words "and as an act of partiality, calculated to degrade the character of the senate," which was rejected, 25 to 23. Mr. Wilson moved an amendment "that we do not mean hereby to condemn the patriotic efforts of our late president against the United States Bank," which was rejected, 25 to 23. Mr. Reid proposed to amend, by adding another resolution claiming the right of the Legislature to instruct which was rejected, 25 to 23. Mr. Reid proposed another amendment, approving the course of our senators on the subject of abolition petitions, which was rejected, 25 to 23. Mr. Wilson proposed a resolution, declaring that "the revenue is collected from the people for the support of government, and not for banking purposes, and no more revenue ought to be collected than is absolutely necessary for the wants of the government," which was rejected, 25 to 23.

The first resolution, condemning the expiring resolution, and the second, in favor of its revision, passed, 25 to 23. The 3rd, condemning the sub-treasury, passed, 24 to 23. Mr. Moody being temporarily absent. The 4th, claiming the public lands as the common property of states, and condemning the late preemption act of Congress, passed, 26 to 22. Mr. Allison voting with the Whigs. The 5th resolution, for dividing the proceeds of the lands among the states, being read. Mr. Wilson moved this amendment: "provided the distribution should not render necessary an increase of the taxes or tariff," which was rejected, 25 to 23. The resolution then passed, 25 to 23. Mr. Allison now voting with the administration party. The 6th, protesting against the wasteful extravagance of the Administration, passed, 25 to 23. The 7th, declaring that the power and patronage of the executive ought to be diminished, passed, 25 to 23. The 8th, declaring that our senators and representatives will represent the wishes of a majority of the people by voting to carry out the foregoing resolutions, was read, when Mr. Wilson moved to add, "and they are instructed so to do," which was rejected, 25 to 23. The resolution then passed, 25 to 23.

Mr. Wilson proposed an amendment, that our senators be instructed, and our representatives requested to vote for a separation of the funds of the government from all banks, which was rejected, 25 to 23. The 9th, requesting the Governor to transmit copies, &c. passed, 25 to 23. The whole series of resolutions then passed the first reading by the following vote, which shows the state of the votes throughout, except in the instances mentioned:

Agts.—Messrs. Albright, Biddle, Carson, Cherry, Davidson, Dockery, Franklin, Harper, Holt, Jones, Morehead, Moore, M'Diarmid, Montgomery, Myers, Redding, Rabun, Rehn, Shepard, Speed, Spruill, Taylor, Whitaker—25.

Opps.—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Biddle, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Fox, of Oglethorpe, Harper, Holt, Houlder, Kerr, Melvin, Melchor, Moody, Moye, Reid, Rehn, Sharp, Williams of Beaufort, Williams of Person, and Wilson—21.

Those who participated in the debate, were, Messrs. Edwards, Reid, and Cooper, against, and Mr. Morehead for the resolutions.

It is proper to remark that the Whigs voted throughout against the various propositions to amend by the adverse party on account of any hostility to the principles they contained, but because it was perfectly understood that they were intended to embarrass and divide their votes. It was repeatedly stated that there was scarcely an amendment offered, which the Whigs would not cordially support a separate and independent proposition, but that there was no necessity of attaching them to the resolutions.

Mr. Hill, from the committee on internal improvement, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to construct a rail road from the town of Beaufort, to pass through Trenton in Jones county, and connect with the Wilmington road at or near Waynesborough. That the capital stock of said company shall consist of \$500,000, and upon two fifths of said amount being subscribed for and secured to be paid by individuals, then the state shall subscribe for the remaining three fifths of said capital stock.

The said resolution was read and made the order of the day for this day.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole. Mr. Reid in the chair, and took up for consideration the resolutions on public works reported from the committee on internal improvements. After some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and leave was given to the committee to sit again.

IN SENATE.

Friday, December 28.

Mr. Biddle presented resolutions directing the board of internal improvement, to cause a survey to be made, to test the practicability of uniting by canal,

South Dividing creek and Chapel creek, and also Trent and Smith's creeks, for the purpose of draining the swamp lands in Craven county; and if it be found practicable, to commence the work forthwith. Read first time and passed.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was amended, and passed its second reading, 25 to 21, after having been ably advocated by Messrs. Shepard, Taylor and Cherry. The vote on its passage was as follows:

Yays.—Messrs. Albright, Baker, Bunting, Carson, Cherry, Davidson, Dockery, Edwards, Franklin, Hawkins, Holt, Jones, Morehead, Moore, M'Diarmid, Montgomery, Myers, Redding, Rabun, Rehn, Shepard, Speed, Spruill, Taylor, Whitaker—25.

Nays.—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Biddle, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Fox, of Oglethorpe, Harper, Holt, Houlder, Kerr, Melvin, Melchor, Moody, Moye, Reid, Rehn, Sharp, Williams of Beaufort, Williams of Person, and Wilson—21.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the High Shoals Manufacturing Company; the engrossed bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Weldon Steam Boat Company; and the engrossed bill to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company, were severally read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The resolution from the Senate, proposing an adjournment sine die on the 7th January, was debated at some length, and finally adopted by a vote of 65 to 40.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the resolutions reported by the committee on internal improvement, Mr. Caldwell, of Fredell, in the chair. Mr. Gilliam spoke at considerable length, in favor of the claims of the Raleigh and Gaston rail road company; and Mr. Reid made a speech in favor of the Western and Cape Fear road; after which, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Lexington manufacturing company, passed its second and third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

SENATE.

Saturday, December 29.

The bill making a further appropriation of \$75,000 for re-building the Capitol, was discussed at some length. Messrs. Dockery and Cooper opposed any further appropriation for the purpose, the latter suggesting the propriety of purchasing a cheaper building, and selling the Capitol. Messrs. Whitaker and Edwards replied, defending the bill, and it was then for the present, laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A good deal of private business was done, after which the house resolved itself into committee of the whole. Mr. Caldwell in the chair, on the internal improvement resolutions. Mr. Boyden addressed the house at considerable length in favor of the whole system, but particularly, in support of the Western and Cape Fear road. He was followed by Mr. Graham, (speaker) also in favor of the whole system, but his remarks were particularly directed to an amendment, submitted by him, proposing the construction of a turnpike road from Raleigh to Greensborough via Hillsborough. When he concluded the committee rose.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

INAUGURATION.

At 12 o'clock, on Saturday last, the members of the Senate repaired to the House of Commons, to witness the Inauguration of EDWARD B. DUDLEY, as Governor of the state, for the ensuing two years. The Governor was attended to the House by Messrs. Edwards and Shepard, of the Senate, and Messrs. Williams and Waddell, of the House. The oaths of office were administered by his Honor Judge Saunders; after which, he rose and read the following Address, which, like every thing else emanating from him, is bold, fearless and above-board, and requires no glossary to enable the reader to understand his meaning. If there are any person who still entertain doubts as to the Governor's political tenets, we presume they will be effectually removed by this second exposure of his opinions:

In accordance, Gentlemen, with the intimation you have conveyed to me, and in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I appear before you this day, and have sealed with the solemnity of an oath my fealty to the Laws and constitution of our beloved state. The occasion and the rites are most imposing. Religion lends her aid to patriotism, and the presence of the Most High, we urge, upon the altar of our country, a best efforts for her welfare.

But you must allow me to embrace the occasion, to express to our common constituents, the emotion which fills me at this renewed evidence of their regard. I have been selected once, for the high office in the people's gift, was enough to excite ambition; but to have been preferred a second time, and over one of the most distinguished sons of the state, to stand my public course and my political principles with the general approbation, is too gratifying for any effort of language to express.

As me, gentlemen, to ask your aid, and make you the heralds of my gratitude to our common constituents, that obligations they have imposed upon me a constant and feeling memorial duty—that the same interests and the same destiny binds us together, and that the character of our common duty shall meet no reproach in my pen, but shall guaranty a faithful

discharge at least of my executive duties.

But, gentlemen, I am far from looking to my election as a mere personal triumph. It stands on much higher ground; for it is, in my estimation, the triumph of law and order over doctrines of the most pernicious and disorganizing tendency. A spirit of bold disorder, of daring and licentious riot, is abroad in our country and threatens the stability of our institutions. Its watchwords are "the People against the Banks," "the People against the Aristocracy," "the Poor against the Rich," &c. This wretched jargon is of European origin, and has been introduced by foreigners into our happier country. Here the base and the designing have appropriated them to the accomplishment of their unlauded purposes, and an effort has been made to introduce into our state these loathsome heresies.

But, thanks to the public soundness and intelligence, never was mischievous folly more signally rebuked. Our people are not yet steeped so deeply in moral or political profligacy as to enact laws and grant privileges, but to abrogate them. They are yet to learn that it is right or just to concede, at one moment, charters, investing rights and property, and at the next, to render them valueless by denunciation, or to destroy them by violence.

As to our Aristocracy, gentlemen, I need not tell you that our institutions neither legalize nor recognize its existence; that it lives but in the diseased fancy of the worthless and envious leveller, who, despairing to elevate himself, seeks to pull down others to his own poor standard. We have no Aristocracy but that which superior industry, intelligence and moral worth confers, and of that, what government would not be justly proud?

But, gentlemen, there is danger in this wanton madness; and it is our duty, as patriots, as faithful representatives of the people, to warn and to admonish them of the brooding mischief. Error and vice should not be made the synonyms of truth and virtue. The moral sense of the community cannot be stifled with impunity; it may become blunted and corrupted, for constant attrition will affect the soundest substances. Then, let us teach the mere partizan, and the unprincipled demagogue, that the end cannot justify the means; that by destroying the landmarks between right and wrong, he is sapping the very foundation of our government, and can receive no countenance from us who have sworn, this day, faithfully to execute the law. The man who could direct public odium and public violence, by whatever indirection, against one of the legalized institutions of the land, betrays that destitution of principle which fits him for crime and outrage of every character; and he who could hurl a fire brand against a chartered company, would, be assured, to accomplish an end, desecrate the very chamber in which you sit.

I have addressed you, gentlemen, so recently and so fully upon our domestic and general interest, that it is unnecessary to trespass further on your indulgence. It is enough for me to add, that my views upon these subjects remain, not only unaltered, but strengthened by daily observation; and that I am firmly convinced, that our social and political depression can only be redeemed by a thorough reform of our currency, the adoption of a liberal system of internal improvement, and by the establishment of Common Schools. That my suggestions upon these subjects, have not met your ready concurrence, is only a matter of regret to me, because I believe that the honor and welfare of our beloved state are dependent upon their adoption.



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, January 3.

In accordance with the custom of past years, the publication of the Recorder was omitted last week. The fatigue of the Christmas holidays seems to have unfitted our hands for work; in consequence of which this week's number has been somewhat delayed.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

We have given to-day, extracts from the Raleigh Register, comprising all the most important business before the Legislature up to Saturday last. It will be seen that Mr. Rayner's resolutions have passed both branches of the Legislature, precisely in the shape in which they were originally submitted. Several attempts were made by the Van Buren party to embarrass their progress by proffered amendments; but they were all promptly voted down. The amendments offered were not, generally, considered by the Whigs as objectionable in themselves; but they involved questions which it was determined to keep separate. The opinion of our Legislature, therefore, upon the points embraced in the resolutions, is no longer a matter of doubt; and we shall soon learn whether the Van Buren party, in this matter of instruction, are willing to practice the doctrine which they preach.

A report has been in circulation here, that Mr. Weldon N. Edwards, senator from Warren, gave a sort of pledge, that

if the resolutions passed, Messrs. Brown and Strange would both resign; and that the Caswell delegation in the Legislature had given confident assurance that such would be the course of Mr. Brown.

The truth of the first portion of this report is peremptorily denied by yesterday's Standard; And with regard to the second portion there may also have been some mistake. If we may judge from the following paragraph, copied from the Standard of last week, this doctrine of instructions, like all the other professions of "the party," are to be observed only when they are to reap the benefit:

"Whether our Senators will treat these resolutions, (should they pass the Senate) with the contempt they merit, or whether they will conceive that the moral obligation is the same as though a manly and candid course had been pursued, rests with themselves. No sane man believes that these resolutions express the sentiments of the people of North Carolina."

A resolution has been adopted by both houses of the Legislature to adjourn on Monday next, the 7th inst. but it is doubted whether they will be able to complete their business so early.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 17th, the bill to postpone indefinitely the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue came up, and the question was taken on Mr. Clay's motion to limit the postponement to the 1st of January 1840, so as not to destroy the act entirely. The amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 17, nays 26—our two senators, Messrs. Brown and Strange, voting against Mr. Clay's motion, as did every administration senator except Mr. Calhoun. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Benton, from the committee on finance, to which had been referred the bill graduating the price of public lands, &c. made a report, concluding with an earnest recommendation of the passage of the bill. Ten thousand extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

Governor Cass.—A rumor is afloat that Governor Cass, our minister to France, is to be recalled. A report is also in circulation, that he is a defaulter to the government to a large amount, accumulated while he was Secretary at War. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says: "Involved he certainly is to this extent—that a vast deficiency has been discovered in his department, and under such circumstances that he must be held responsible for it, unless it shall be determined to throw the blame for the frauds upon subordinate officers." The correspondent adds, that these discoveries are now acknowledged and openly spoken of by the officers of the War Department; they "no longer rest on rumor."

In reply to these matters the Globe says:—

"We are authorized from the War Office to state that the accounts of Governor Cass with the department are balanced to a farthing, and that there is not the least shadow of a doubt in regard to the fairness and squareness of all his accounts with the government."

It has been determined, therefore, it would seem, "to throw the blame for the frauds upon subordinate officers."

From Harrisburg.—A degree of order has been restored at the Pennsylvania seat of government. A correspondent of the Baltimore American says that both houses of the Legislature proceeded to business on the 27th. On that day the Governor's Message was delivered. Nine members of the Cunningham branch joined the Hopkins or the House of Representatives on the 27th. Others are expected to come in, though it is said that Mr. Stevens, of Adams, and Mr. Cox of Somerset, have declared their determination never to join it. Mr. Hopkins on the 27th resigned the speakership of the House, and was re-elected. A rumor is afloat that Governor Riker intends resigning.

Jacob Cassat, a senator from Adams county, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 26th.

Disastrous Fire in Richmond.

The Richmond Whig gives the following account of a disastrous fire which occurred in that city.

One of the most destructive fires with which Richmond has been visited for many years, commenced on Saturday night about 11 o'clock. It was first discovered by a dense volume of smoke issuing from one of the stores in the Eagle, and the flames spread with great rapidity through the whole building. The night was very cold, but fortunately, the wind was light from the north, and the roofs of the houses were covered with snow. The entire square would have been destroyed. The result is, that the Eagle Tavern, the Apothecary Store of Mr. A. Duval, the Lottery Offices of Messrs. Putney, Booth, Regnault and Drew, were consumed, with a large portion of their contents.—Mr. Duval succeeded in saving

most of the goods in his store room, but the heavy articles in the cellar were destroyed. Mr. Drew also saved some of his stock, but we believe Mr. Putney saved very little. Mr. Booth lost every thing in his store, and Mr. Regnault the greater part of his stock.

Mr. Mauck, the worthy occupant of the Eagle, had barely time to save his family. Mrs. Mauck was sick in a chamber directly over the room in which the fire broke out, and was taken out, with her children, through a suffocating volume of smoke.

The proprietors of the Eagle, Messrs. Puckett and Robinson, have sustained a most serious loss. They were only insured for \$32,000, which will not cover more than a third of their real property. We understand the whole insurance on the buildings destroyed, amounts to something over \$41,000, all of which falls upon the Mutual Assurance Office of this city. The amount of insurance on goods, in other offices, we have not been able to ascertain.

The entire loss must exceed \$120,000, and the interruption of business to the occupants will constitute a heavy item.

A destructive fire took place at Wythe C. H. on the morning of the 16th ult. Between 20 and 30 buildings were destroyed, including Kent's tavern.

Northeastern Boundary Question.—

The Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer states that he has seen a letter received by the *Gladiator*, dated London the 9th November, to a highly respectable gentleman in New York, which says: "I am enabled to assure you, from a source which may be relied on, that a new convention in relation to the Northeastern Boundary was concluded yesterday by our Minister and this Government, which will probably be forwarded to the United States by the *Gladiator*."

Commodore Elliott.—It is reported that Commodore Elliott has been arrested upon charges connected with his command in the Mediterranean, and that he will be brought to a Court Martial.

Subpenas have been issued by the Senate of this state to command the attendance of the Judges, Inspectors, and Clerks of the recent election in Philadelphia county, at the examination which is to take place before that body, respecting the legality of the claims of the two contending parties for seats in that branch of the Legislature.

Canadian Items.—The sergeant & two privates, from whom Theller and Dodge made their escape last summer, when confined in the castle of Quebec, have been sentenced to be shot. The few Patriot prisoners who were to have been hung on Wednesday at Kingston have been respited, and no more executions will take place for the present.

Of the men who crossed into Canada, near Detroit, it appears that 21 were killed, besides four who were taken prisoners, and immediately shot by order of Col. Prince. Twenty-six other prisoners were taken and sent to Amherstburgh for trial. Of the Canadians only five were killed, viz. assistant surgeon Hume, three militiamen, including two burnt in the barracks, and one negro.

Ten of the French habitants have been condemned to death by the Court Martial at Montreal.

MARRIED.

On Little River, in this county, on Thursday evening the 20th ult. by J. J. Freeland, esq. Mr. JACOB JACKSON, jr. to Miss LETTY H. RAY, daughter of Mr. Wm. D. Ray.

In this county, on Tuesday evening the 25th ult. Mr. BOUSE CAMPBELL to Miss RUTH BEAVER.

At her father's house, in Sumpter District, S. C. on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Converse, Major ABRAHAM VAN BUREN, (eldest son of the President of the U. S.) to Miss SARAH ANOFLICA SINGLETON, daughter of Mr. Richard Singleton.

At Fort Hill, S. C., on the 12th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Potter, Mr. THOMAS G. CLEMONS, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNA, daughter of the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

PROSPECTUS OF THE American Museum.

An American Museum of Literature and the Arts, will combine the solidity of a Review with the lighter miscellany of a Magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works, and short notices of literary productions by the Editors, it will embrace: Essays, Tales, Histories, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day. The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 200 pages each. Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be \$1.50. Persons desirous of acting as agents will apply post paid. Terms \$5.00 per annum, payable on delivery of the first number—five copies 30 dollars.

NATHAN C. BROOKS, J. S. SNODGRASS, Editors and Proprietors, Baltimore.

Editors favorable to the cause of literature, and desirous of an exchange, will please copy the above.

Weekly Almanac.			
JANUARY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
3 Thursday.	7 11 44	4 49	1st 7 48 after.
4 Friday.	7 11 44	4 49	2nd 7 50 after.
5 Saturday.	7 10 40	4 50	3rd 7 52 after.
6 Sunday.	7 10 40	4 50	4th 7 54 after.
7 Monday.	7 9 41	5 51	5th 7 56 after.
8 Tuesday.	7 9 41	5 51	6th 7 58 after.
9 Wednesday.	7 8 42	6 52	7th 8 00 after.

Notice.
THE business of the Shoe Shop under the management of Mr. D. H. Cates having been discontinued, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call on the subscriber and settle without delay.
STEPHEN MOORE.
January 3. 51-40

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions, the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction with Mrs. Morrow's management of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide in her care.
Board five dollars a month.
THOS. D. OLDHAM, JAMES THOMPSON, ELIJAH PICKARD.
December 22 51-

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	M
John Andrews	James L. Murphy 3
David Anderson	Mrs. C. M. Moore
	Rev. Robert McNab
John Berry	John Murray
John Brel	Frederick Stoen
James Ball	Miss Mary Martin
Rev. J. H. Blend	P. H. Morgan
L. B. B. B. B.	
John Brown	Christopher Owin
Stephen Carke	Mrs. Sarah Paul
B. J. Carrell	Miss Ann Fells
Leanne Carroll	John Pennist
Reuben Carden 3	W. J. Phillips
Edmund D. Corington	Joseph Proctor
Wm. Campbell	
James Campbell	Jacob Rilly
Samuel Cates	Mrs. Martha Roach
John Chamness	James Roach
Henry Chas. A.	Thos. D. Reves
A. J. Davis, care of	Samuel Stayhorn
Giles Mebane	Wm. Shaw
V. B. Dillard	Chapman Skinner
Matthew Durham	Wm. Sealett
	Leonard Smith
Mary A. Fentiff	Benjamin Sherman
Rev. Eliza Graves	Samuel Thompson 3
Robert Glenn	John Tapp
Thomas Hastings	J. D. Wilson
R. Bert Harris 3	G. W. Walker
Wm. H. J. J. J.	James Walker
	David Warren
James Jones	Emeline Wilson
	Sara W. W.
Barney Lash	David Williams
Mrs. Nancy Long	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
January 1. 51-

Stray Cow.

Strayed from the subscriber, on Little River, about four weeks since, a very large red Cow, tolerable short tail, mark not recollected. Any information will be thankfully received, and a reasonable compensation will be given for her delivery to me, at Cain's Mills.
JOHN A. MANNEN.
December 25.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the County Court, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Monday the 21st instant, THREE LIKELY NEGROES, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
WM. N. PRATT, Guardian.
January 1. 51-30p

Turner & Hughes's

N. C. Almanacks, FOR 1839, Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
January 1 51-

HILLSBOROUGH Female Seminary.

AN 18th ensuing Spring Session will commence on the 24th of January.
TERMS OF TUITION.—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
First or Highest Class, \$17 00 per session.
Second and Third, 15 00
Fourth or Lowest, 13 00
French, by a Native, 15 00
Music, on Piano or Guitar 25 00
Drawing and Painting, 15 00
Ornamental Needlework, 10 00
December 18 51-

The Raleigh Standard will insert four times.

Post-Office Notice.

ALL those indebted to this office for newspaper or letter postage, are respectfully requested to pay their respective dues on or before the first of January next, after which time no account will be kept in the office with any person. The frequency of the arrival of the mails will put it out of my power to keep accounts; which I have will be taken as a sufficient excuse. School boys are invited to look at a notice on the door of the post office.
THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.
December 11. 51-

THE COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC, FOR 1839.

MOON'S PHASES.											
Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.
JANUARY.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
FEBRUARY.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30						
MARCH.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
APRIL.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30						
MAY.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
JUNE.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
JULY.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
AUGUST.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
SEPTEMBER.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30						
OCTOBER.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
NOVEMBER.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30						
DECEMBER.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1839.

There will be but two eclipses this year; which is the smallest number that can possibly happen.

1. There will be an eclipse of the Sun on the 14th of March, at 8h. 55m. in the morning, invisible. Moon's latitude 2° 57' south ascending. This eclipse will be central and total on the meridian in latitude 5° 23' south, and longitude 30° 29' west from Greenwich.

2. There will be an eclipse of the Sun on the 7th of September, at 5h. 7m. in the afternoon, invisible. Moon's latitude 6° 46' north descending. This eclipse will be central on the meridian in latitude 14° 2' north, and longitude 154° 42' west from Greenwich.

Removal.

THE subscribers have removed their Stock of Goods to Chapel Hill—where, with the addition of a large supply from New York and Fall, they are enabled to offer to the public a large and well selected Stock of Goods, which they propose to sell on very reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Those who wish to buy their goods at very low prices, are invited to call.

CAVE & HOLLAND.
Chapel Hill, Nov. 20.

House and Lot For Sale—in Hillsborough.

The subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the house and lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Church or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church, is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purpose of a private family. It contains nearly an acre of ground, and has on it a large two story framed brick house, with a good kitchen, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Phillips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.
December 4.

N. Carolina Journal.

IN consequence of the determination of the Editors of the North Carolina Journal, to set the same on reasonable terms, a practical plan of conducting it. None need apply but such as can produce satisfactory testimonials of good character. Any person desirous of applying for the same, can obtain the necessary information by addressing a letter, post paid, to the Proprietors of the North Carolina Journal, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, Dec. 8.

Notice.

THE Firm of LATIMER & MEBANE is dissolved, and it is necessary to close the concern. We wish all those indebted, to call and settle their Notes and Accounts immediately with James Mebane or William Nelson, who are authorized to settle the same. Indulgence cannot be given.

C. M. LATIMER,
JAMES MEBANE, Jr.
November 7.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call on J. C. Holland, at their old stand in Hillsborough, and make immediate settlement, as he wishes to give his personal attention to the settlement of their Books, and the time allotted for that purpose will not admit of much delay.

HUDSON M. CAVE,
JAMES C. HOLLAND.
Hillsborough, Nov. 20.

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CANDIES,

Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Lemons, Walnuts, Apples, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Prunes, Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6.

Notice.

HAVING been duly qualified as the Executor of the last will and testament of William R. Sutherland, deceased, late of Orange County, I hereby request all persons having claims against the estate of my said Testator, to present them to me for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment.

WILLIAM CAIN, Ex'r, &c.
December 12.

HILLSBOROUGH Female School.

THE Spring Session of the Female School in Hillsborough under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell, will commence on the 15th of January.

Terms—English Studies, \$17 50
Latin, 10 00
French (taught by a native), 15 00
Music, 25 00

Persons wishing farther information respecting the school, are referred to Hon. F. Nash, Dr. James Wadsworth, J. W. Norwood, Rev. Drury Lacy, Raleigh.

December 6.

*The Raleigh Register and Newbern Spectator will insert the above one month, and forward their accounts.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring session will commence on Monday the 14th of January.

Classical Dep. W. J. Bingham, \$21 per session.
English Dep. John Hough, A. B. \$15 "
French Dep. Jean Odeud'bal, \$15 "

The Scholars in the Classical Department take regular lessons in all the common branches of English, without extra charge.

December 6.

P. S. The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Advertiser, Edenton Gazette, and Newbern Spectator, will insert three times and forward their accounts to this office.

Junto Academy.

THE Fall Session of the Junto Academy, (formerly Mount Pleasant,) will close on the 15th of this month.

The Spring Session will commence on the 15th of January next.

D. W. KERR, Principal.
December 6.

Cheapest Family Newspaper in Philadelphia, or the United States.

NEW CLAIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR! Great inducements for Clipping, and liberal Premiums to Agents.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER

Published every Wednesday, on Extra Imperial sized paper of the Largest Class, and of a Beautiful Texture, at Two Dollars per Annum, or Ten Subscriptions for Ten Dollars. Its contents embrace every variety of subjects, and afford the earliest and most authentic articles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively sought for and invariably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months, its circulation has extended to over 30,000 Subscribers! And it still goes on to increase rapidly with Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artisans, Agriculturists, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Men of Leisure, in every district of the United States—among whom its character is fully appreciated. It is decidedly and emphatically the Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World! Affording to Clubs of Ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of Literature and Useful Intelligence for the small sum of One Dollar! The Biographies of Distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, which have given so much satisfaction to the readers of the Messenger, will be continued; together with Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most pungent and entertaining Selections from the British Periodicals, Translations from the Works of the Leading Writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the popular American and Foreign Literature of the day—and every effort is used to maintain the present flattering popularity for which the paper is so widely celebrated.

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for Ten Copies of the Messenger for one year!
A Five Dollar bill will pay for four copies for one year!

Two Dollars, in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year!
One Dollar will pay for a single subscription for six months only!

A Liberal Offer!

Post masters, or other Gentlemen, acting as Agents, by forwarding a current Twenty Dollar note, (free of postage,) will be furnished for one year with Ten Copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and Ten Copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, edited by Ward Cheney and Brothers, the enterprising Silk Cultivators of Burlington, N. J., also a Premium Copy of Alexander's large and splendid quarto edition of the Holy Bible, with Apocrypha, Pauline Concordance, Index, &c. complete—beautifully bound and lettered, and printed on fine white paper—containing upwards of eleven hundred pages, accompanied with an appropriate engraved Frontispiece, and a Family Record for Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Retail Book-store price of the Bible, Fifteen Dollars!

ANOTHER!!!

For Forty dollars in current Bank bills, sent to the publisher free of postage, he will forward Forty copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, for one year, and will also furnish the Agent procuring the same, the Premium copy of the Holy Bible, complete, as stated above.

ANOTHER!!!

For a Ten Dollar current bill, sent free of postage, the publisher will furnish five copies of the Messenger, and five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, and a Premium copy of the Popular Magazine, or One Thousand Night's Entertainment, in five volumes, each containing 432 pages, and embellished with spirited wood engravings, handsomely bound.

THE SILK GROWER AND FARMER'S MANUAL is published monthly by C. Alexander, at one dollar per annum, and affords all necessary information for the Culture of the Silk Worm, and the Growing of the Morus Multicaulis—it is the only periodical exclusively devoted to this subject which is printed in this country.

At the expiration of the term subscribed for, and paid by clubs, the paper is invariably discontinued, unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time and the subscription renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office—address.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Editorial brethren who favor us with as many insertions of this advertisement as will amount to fifteen dollars, will be furnished with a Premium Copy of the Holy Bible, complete, and handsomely bound, as payment, and also a regular exchange with the Messenger.

Job Printing.

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Blankets for sale at this Office.

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. FENCER.
October 17.

Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISE CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.
April 27.

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.
July 12.

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,
all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Stephen Moore, Adm'r. of John Barton, deceased, vs. Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carroll are not inhabitants of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Stephen Barton, William Barton and James Carroll appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there file their answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price Adv. \$5 00.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Joseph Allison vs. Original Attachment Calvin Clark, levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February, and there reply or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price Adv. \$4 50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1838.

Saurin Stanford and others, vs. Petition for Thomas Snipes, Ex'r, and others, Legacy.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Travis and Adeline his wife, Faulkner and So. Brown his wife, Abner Smith, Stanford Smith, and Minerva Smith, Defendants in this case, live out of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the said petition will be heard ex parte, and taken pro confesso as regards the same.

JAMES H. NORWOOD, C. S. C.
Price Adv. \$4 50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1838.

Joseph Gill and Edwin G. Reade, Trustees, vs. Arthur Buchanan.

Original attachment levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Buchanan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and then and there reply or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in September, 1838.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.
Price adv. \$5 00.

PROSPECTOR OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nearly being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS.

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall not fling exterminate through favor, nor set down in ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before the principles can triumph, light must spread among the people.

We could also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well as their party as our own, and that we endeavor on all occasions to give a partial and faithful account of the actions of the day. And further, on any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speed on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to it due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9 1838.